
Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From **the First Quarter of 2002 NHIS**

(Released 9/20/2002)

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About This Release

Early Release of selected estimates based on data from the **First Quarter of 2002 National Health Interview Survey**

(Released 9/20/02)

In this release, the Early Release Program of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides updated estimates for 12 selected health measures based on new data from the first quarter of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), with comparisons to estimates from the NHIS back to 1997. The 12 early release measures are being published prior to final data editing and final weighting to provide access to the most recent information from the NHIS.

The 12 measures included are: health insurance coverage (including lack of health insurance and type of coverage), usual place to go for medical care, obtaining needed medical care, influenza vaccination, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, leisure-time physical activity, current smoking, alcohol consumption, HIV testing, general health status, and personal care needs.

For each selected health measure, a graph is presented showing the trend over time from 1997 through the first quarter of 2002 for the total population, followed by graphs and tables showing estimates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity based on data from the first quarter of the 2002 NHIS. Key findings are highlighted with bulleted text. Data tables providing values displayed in the graphs are included at the end of each section. This release also provides updates for age-adjusted estimates for those early release measures that are also Healthy People 2010 leading health indicators (lack of health insurance, usual place to go for medical care, influenza vaccination, pneumococcal vaccination, obesity, leisure-time physical activity, and current smoking).

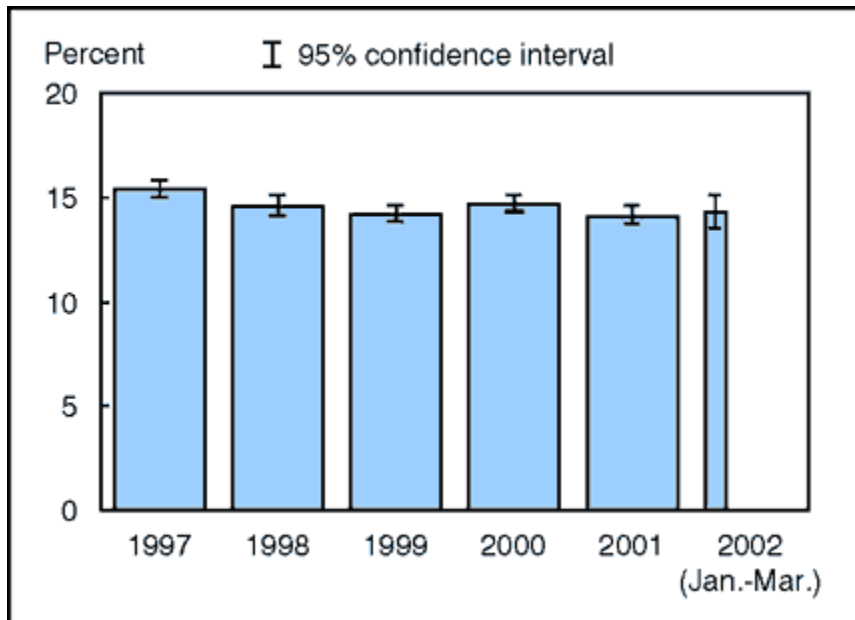
Data source: The data are derived from three components of the 2002 NHIS (January-March): the Family Core questionnaire, which collects information on all family members (data for 22,392 persons); the Sample Adult Core questionnaire, which collects information from one randomly selected adult aged 18 years or over in each family in the NHIS (data for 7,398 adults); and the Sample Child Core questionnaire, which collects information about one randomly selected child in each family with a child in the NHIS (data for 2,986 children). Visit the [NHIS Web site](#) for more information on the design, content, and use of the NHIS.

Estimation procedures: Using population totals provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, sample weights were calculated to provide national estimates for the noninstitutionalized civilian population and to adjust for nonresponse. NCHS creates weights for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. The NHIS data weighting procedure has been described in more detail elsewhere ([view/download PDF](#)) Because the estimates for the years 2001-02 are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting, they should be considered preliminary and may differ slightly from estimates made later using the final data files. The estimates from the 1997-2000 NHIS were derived from the final data files for those years (except for health insurance coverage; see that section for details). A public use file for the 2001 NHIS will be released in December 2002. For announcements and more detailed information, check the [NHIS Web site](#)

Point estimates and estimates of their variances were calculated using the SUDAAN software package to account for the complex sample design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was chosen for variance estimation. All estimates shown meet the NCHS standard of having less than 30% relative standard error. Point estimates in some figures are shown with 95% confidence intervals. Differences between percents or rates were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as "greater than" and "less than" indicate a statistically significant difference. Terms such as "similar" and "no difference" indicate that the statistics being compared were not significantly different. Lack of comments regarding the difference between any two statistics does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. When appropriate for comparison purposes, direct standardization was used to calculate age-sex-adjusted or age-adjusted percents using the year 2000 projected U.S. population as the standard population. The age groups used varied depending upon the impact of age on specific measures. Rates presented are crude rates unless otherwise stated.

Future plans for early release of NHIS estimates: The NCHS Early Release Program will update and release estimates 6 months after NHIS data collection has been completed for each quarter. These releases are tentatively scheduled for March, June, September, and December. New measures may be added as work continues and in response to changing data needs. Feedback on the early release mechanism and on the estimates is welcome ([e-mail](#)). Announcements about early releases, new data releases, publications, or corrections related to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) will be sent to members of the HISUSERS Listserv. To join, visit the [NHIS Listserv Web site](#).

**Figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage:
United States, 1997-quarter one 2002**



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, the total percent of uninsured persons was 14.3% (95% CI = 13.5% - 15.1%), which is a slight increase from 14.1% in 2001 but not statistically significant.

The annual percent of persons without health insurance has decreased over the period 1997-2001, from 15.4% in 1997 to 14.1% in 2001.

Table 1.1. Number and percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Quarter 1
Number in millions						
All ages	41.0	39.3	38.7	40.4	39.1	39.7
Less than 65 years	40.7	39.0	38.3	39.9	38.7	39.2
18-64 years	30.8	30.0	29.8	31.2	30.9	31.9
Less than 18 years	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.8	7.3
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
All ages	15.4 (15.0-15.8)	14.6 (14.1-15.1)	14.2 (13.8-14.6)	14.7 (14.3-15.1)	14.1 (13.7-14.6)	14.3 (13.5-15.1)
Less than 65 years						
Crude	17.4 (16.9-17.9)	16.5 (16.0-17.0)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	15.9 (15.0-16.7)	16.0 (15.1-16.9)
Age-adjusted	17.2 (16.8-17.7)	16.4 (15.9-16.9)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.6 (16.1-17.1)	16.0 (15.5-16.5)	16.1 (15.2-17.0)
18-64 years	18.9 (18.4-19.4)	18.2 (17.7-18.7)	17.8 (17.3-18.3)	18.4 (17.9-18.9)	18.1 (17.5-18.6)	18.6 (17.5-19.6)
Less than 18 years	13.9 (13.2-14.6)	12.7 (12.0-13.4)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.2 (11.6-12.8)	10.8 (10.1-11.5)	10.0 (8.8-11.2)

NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. The number of uninsured was calculated as the percent of uninsured multiplied by the total population including persons with unknown coverage. The age-specific numbers of uninsured may not add to their respective totals due to rounding error. Age-adjusted estimates for persons under 65 years old for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, the percent of uninsured persons was 16.0% (39.2 million) for persons under age 65 years, 18.6% (31.9 million) for persons aged 18-64 years, and 10.0% (7.3 million) for children under age 18 years.

The percent of children under age 18 years who lacked health insurance coverage has continued to decrease from 13.9% in 1997 to 10.8 in 2001 and 10.0% in early 2002 (with a small, insignificant increase in 2000).

Table 1.2. Number and percent of persons aged under age 65 years with public health plan and private health insurance coverage, by age group: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Type of coverage	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Quarter 1
Percent (95% confidence interval)						
Public						
Less than 65 years	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	12.7 (12.2-13.2)	12.4 (12.0-12.9)	12.9 (12.4-13.4)	13.6 (13.1-14.1)	15.6 (14.5-16.7)
18-64 years	10.2 (9.8-10.6)	9.5 (9.1-9.9)	9.0 (8.6-9.3)	9.0 (8.7-9.4)	9.4 (9.0-9.8)	10.4 (9.5-11.3)
Less than 18 years	21.5 (20.5-22.4)	20.0 (19.0-20.9)	20.5 (19.5-21.4)	21.8 (20.8-22.8)	23.4 (22.4-24.3)	27.7 (25.6-29.8)
Private						
Less than 65 years	70.8 (70.1-71.5)	72.0 (71.3-72.7)	73.1 (72.3-73.8)	72.0 (71.4-72.7)	71.9 (71.2-72.6)	70.1 (68.6-71.6)
18-64 years	72.8 (72.2-73.4)	73.5 (72.9-74.1)	74.8 (74.1-75.4)	74.0 (73.4-74.6)	73.9 (73.3-74.6)	72.8 (71.4-74.1)
Less than 18 years	66.2 (65.1-67.3)	68.5 (67.4-69.5)	69.1 (68.0-70.2)	67.5 (66.4-68.5)	67.1 (66.0-68.2)	63.8 (61.6-66.0)

NOTES: The category "public coverage" includes Medicare (disability, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, and military plans. The category "private health insurance" excludes plans that paid for only one type of service such as accidents or dental care. A small number of persons were covered by both private and public plans and are included in both categories. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health insurance status (about 1% of respondents). The data on type of coverage were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. For comparability, the estimates for all years were created using these same procedures. The resulting estimates of persons having private or public coverage are within 0.1 percentage point of those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. CI is confidence interval.

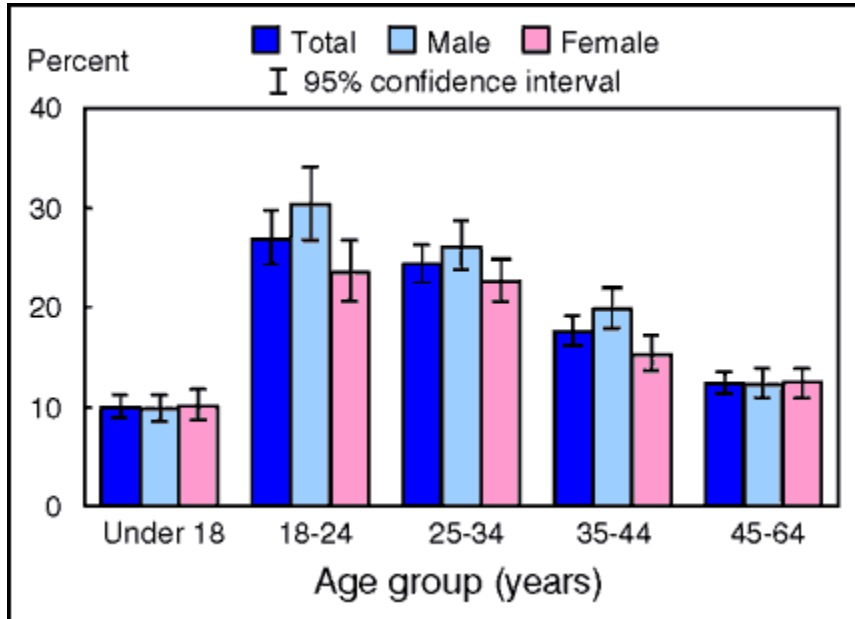
DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 70.1% of persons under age 65 years were covered by private health insurance plans, and 15.6% were covered by public plans.

From 1999 through early 2002, the percent of persons under age 65 years covered by private health insurance decreased from 73.1% to 70.1%, whereas the percent covered by public health plans increased from 12.4% to 15.6%.

For children under age 18 years, the percent of those with public coverage significantly increased to 27.7% in early 2002 from 23.4% in 2001. In contrast, the percent of children covered by private health insurance plans decreased from 67.1% in 2001 to 63.8% in early 2002.

Figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



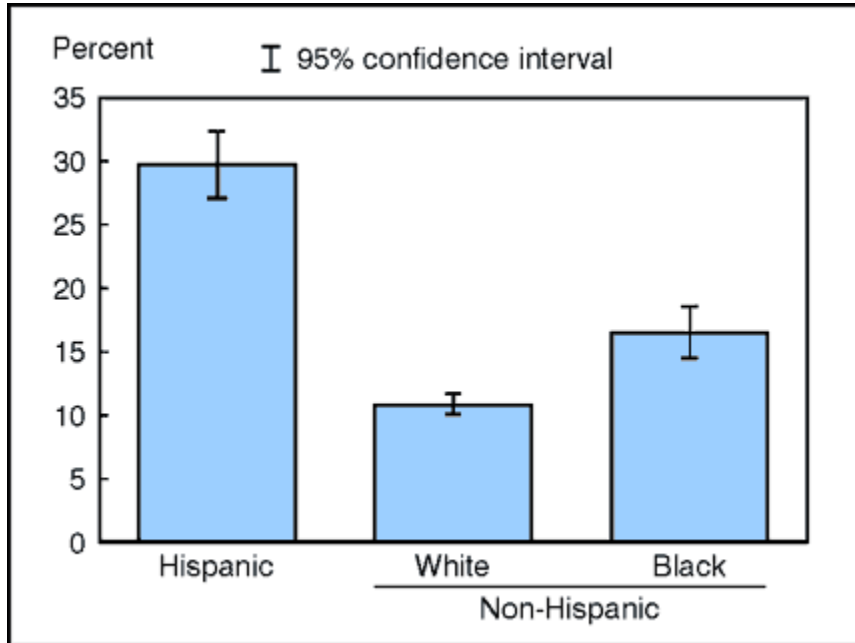
NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 313 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons uninsured was highest among persons aged 18-24 years (26.9%) and lowest among persons under age 18 years (10.0%) and 45-64 years (12.4%). Starting at age 18 years, younger adults were more likely than older adults to lack health insurance coverage.

For adults in age groups 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years, men were more likely than women to lack health insurance coverage.

Figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity: all ages, United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, State-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of the interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. The analysis excluded 313 persons with unknown health insurance status. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The resulting estimates of persons not having health insurance coverage are generally 0.1 percentage point lower than those based on both automated and manual editing procedures used for the final data files. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of uninsured was 29.7% for Hispanic persons, 10.8% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 16.5% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons were most likely to be uninsured, followed by black non-Hispanic persons and white non-Hispanic persons.

Data tables for figures 1.1-1.3:

Data table for figure 1.1. Percent of persons of all ages without health insurance coverage: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	15.4	15.0-15.8
1998	14.6	14.1-15.1
1999	14.2	13.8-14.6
2000	14.7	14.3-15.1
2001	14.1	13.7-14.6
2002 Quarter 1	14.3	13.5-15.1

Data table for figure 1.2. Percent of persons under age 65 years without health insurance coverage, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	10.0	8.8-11.2
Male	9.8	8.5-11.2
Female	10.1	8.6-11.7
18-24 years		
Total	26.9	24.2-29.6
Male	30.3	26.6-34.0
Female	23.5	20.5-26.6
25-34 years		
Total	24.3	22.4-26.2
Male	26.1	23.6-28.6
Female	22.6	20.4-24.8
35-44 years		
Total	17.6	16.0-19.1
Male	19.9	17.8-21.9
Female	15.3	13.6-17.1
45-64 years		
Total	12.4	11.3-13.5
Male	12.3	10.8-13.8
Female	12.5	11.2-13.8
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	16.1	15.2-17.0
Male	17.1	16.0-18.2
Female	15.1	14.1-16.1

Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

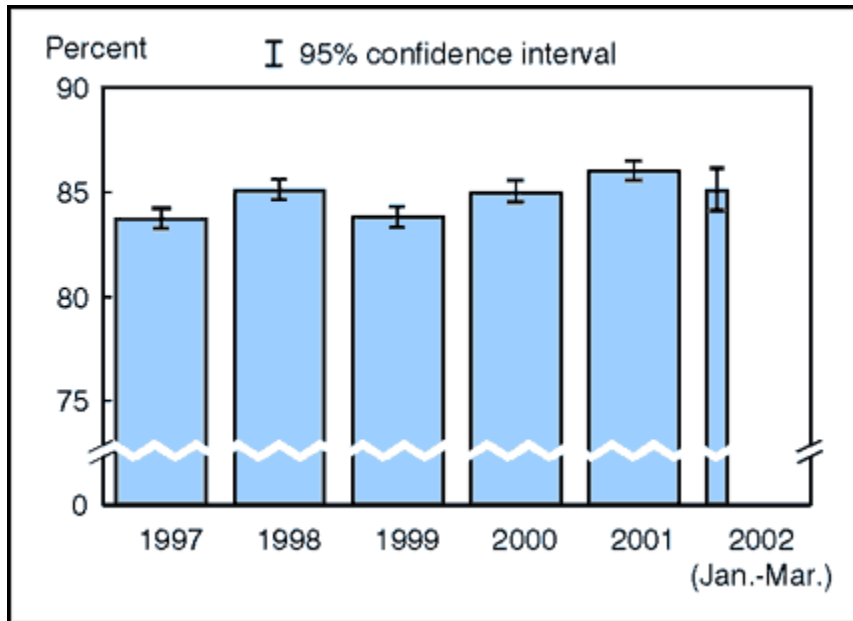
Data table for figure 1.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons without health insurance coverage, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	29.7 (27.0-32.3)	31.9 (29.1-34.8)
White non-Hispanic	10.8 (10.0-11.7)	12.4 (11.4-13.4)
Black non-Hispanic	16.5 (14.5-18.5)	17.9 (15.8-20.1)

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are for persons under age 65 years and are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: under 18 years, 18-44 years, and 45-64 years.

Figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.6% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 85.1% (95% CI = 84.1% - 86.1%) of adults had a usual place to go for medical care. This was a slight decrease from 86.0% in 2001 but not statistically significant.

The annual percent of adults who had a usual place to go for medical care had increased from 83.8% in 1999 to 86.0% in 2001.

Table 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Characteristic	Percent	95% confidence interval
Total	85.1	84.1-86.1
Sex		
Men	80.2	78.5-81.9
Women	89.7	88.6-90.7
Age		
18-24 years	71.2	67.4-74.9
25-44 years	81.1	79.5-82.8
45-64 years	90.3	89.0-91.7
65 years and over	96.4	95.3-97.4
Race/ethnicity		
Hispanic	70.2	66.9-73.5
White non-Hispanic	87.9	86.8-89.1
Black non-Hispanic	83.9	81.2-86.6

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 41 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

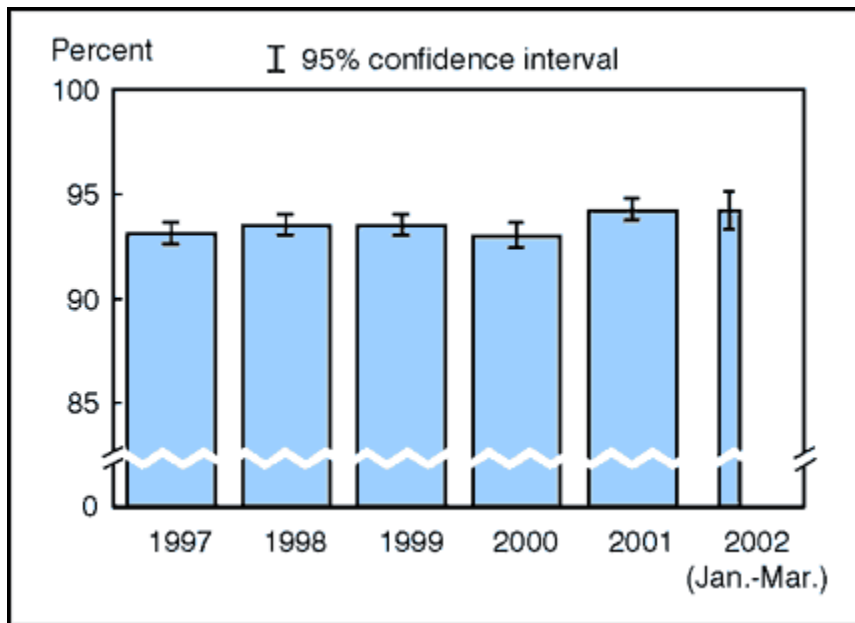
DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

Men were less likely than women to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic persons to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

Persons aged 18-24 years were less likely than those in other age groups to have a usual place to go for medical care.

Figure 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded children with unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 0.4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Child Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 94.2% (95% CI = 93.3% - 95.1%) of children under 18 years old had a usual place to go for medical care.

The annual percent of children who had a usual place to go for medical care has increased from 93.0% in 2000 to 94.2% in 2001.

Table 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Characteristic	Percent	95% confidence interval
Total	94.2	93.3-95.1
Sex		
Boys	93.5	92.2-94.7
Girls	95.0	93.6-96.3
Age		
Less than 6 years	95.0	93.4-96.7
6-10 years	94.6	92.8-96.4
11-13 years	92.6	90.2-95.0
14-17 years	93.8	91.8-95.7
Race/ethnicity		
Hispanic	87.4	84.6-90.2
White non-Hispanic	96.5	95.5-97.4
Black non-Hispanic	95.1	93.0-97.2

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include a hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 12 children with unknown usual place to go for medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Child Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

Children were more likely than adults aged 18-64 years to have a usual place to go for medical care (table 2.1).

Hispanic children were less likely than white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic children to have a usual place to go for medical care. Adjusting for age and sex did not change this result.

There was no difference between boys and girls regarding having a usual place to go for medical care.

Table 2.3. Age-adjusted percent of persons who had a usual place to go for medical care, by sex and race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, quarter one 2002

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent	95% confidence interval
Total	87.5	86.7-88.3
Sex		
Male	83.9	82.7-85.2
Female	90.9	90.0-91.8
Race/ethnicity		
Hispanic	76.9	74.4-79.4
White non-Hispanic	89.8	88.8-90.7
Black non-Hispanic	87.7	85.8-89.6

NOTES: The usual place to go for medical care does not include hospital emergency room. The analysis excluded 53 persons with unknown usual place to go for medical care. Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using six age groups: less than 18 years, 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Core components of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For all ages, males were more likely than females to lack a usual place to go for medical care.

Among the three race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic persons were most likely to lack a usual place to go for medical care.

Data tables for figures 2.1-2.2:

Data table for figure 2.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	83.7 (83.2-84.2)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
1998	85.1 (84.6-85.6)	85.4 (84.8-85.9)
1999	83.8 (83.3-84.3)	84.0 (83.5-84.5)
2000	85.0 (84.5-85.5)	85.1 (84.6-85.6)
2001	86.0 (85.5-86.5)	86.1 (85.6-86.6)
2002 Quarter 1	85.1 (84.1-86.1)	85.2 (84.2-86.2)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

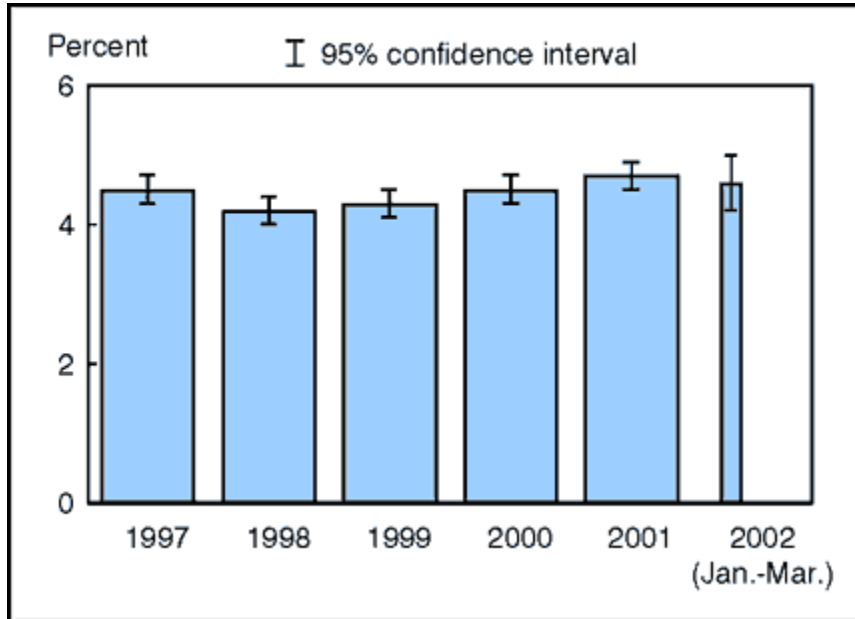
Data table for figure 2.2. Percent of children under 18 years old with a usual place to go for medical care: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	93.1 (92.6-93.6)	93.0 (92.6-93.5)
1998	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.5 (93.0-94.0)
1999	93.5 (93.0-94.0)	93.4 (93.0-93.9)
2000	93.0 (92.4-93.6)	93.0 (92.4-93.6)
2001	94.2 (93.7-94.8)	94.2 (93.7-94.8)
2002 Quarter 1	94.2 (93.3-95.1)	94.2 (93.2-95.1)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years.

Figure 3.1. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



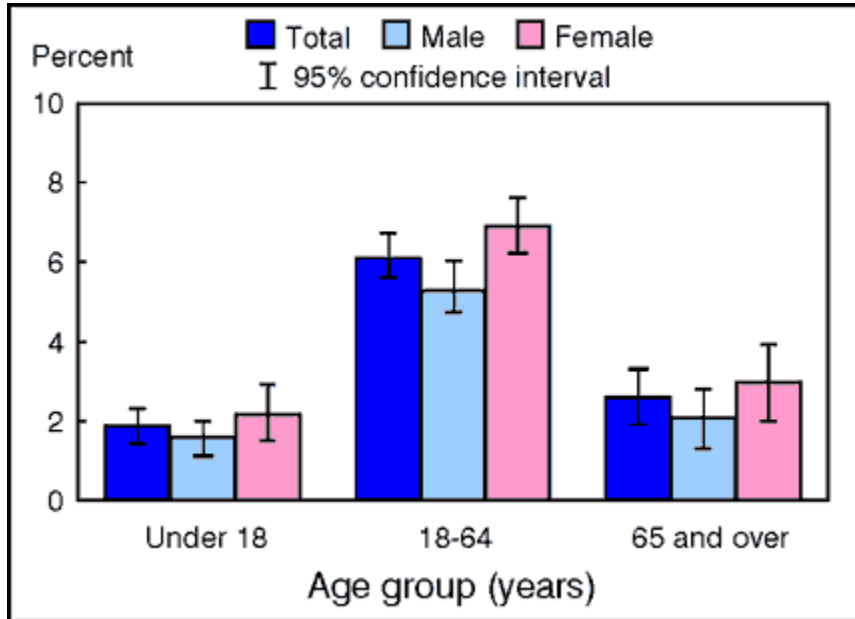
NOTES: The analysis excluded persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 4.6% (95% CI = 4.2% - 5.0%) of the population was unable to obtain needed medical care due to financial barriers during the year preceding the interview.

From 1998 through 2001, an increasing trend has occurred in the annual percent of persons who experienced this lack of access to medical care (4.2% in 1998, 4.3% in 1999, 4.5% in 2000, and 4.7% in 2001).

Figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



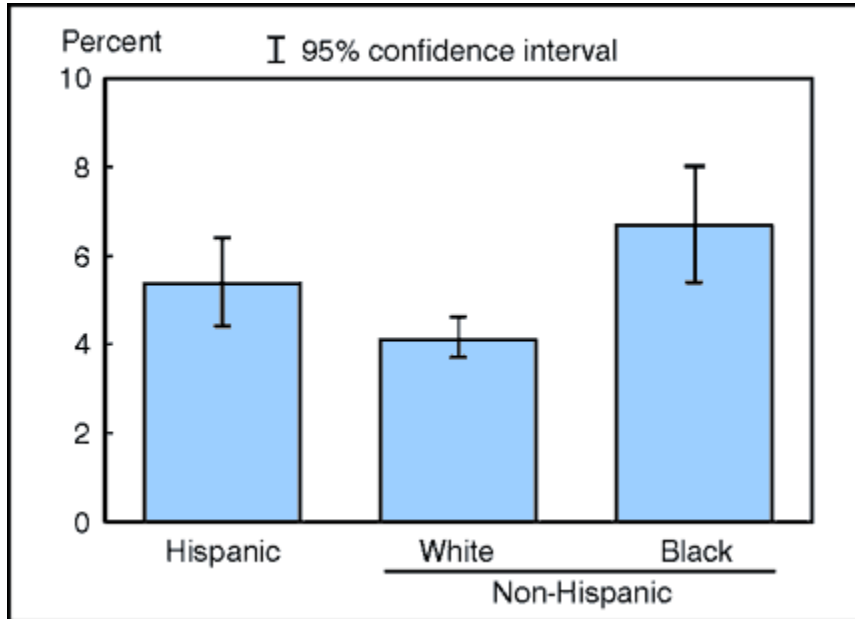
NOTES: The analysis excluded 117 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who were unable to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months was 1.9% for those aged under 18 years, 6.1% for those aged 18-64 years, and 2.6% those aged 65 years and over.

For persons aged 18-64 years, women were more likely than men to have experienced this lack of access to medical care during the past 12 months.

Figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 117 persons with unknown success in obtaining needed medical care. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, 5.4% of Hispanic persons, 4.1% of white non-Hispanic persons, and 6.7% of black non-Hispanic persons were unable to obtain needed medical care during the year preceding the interview.

Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons were more likely than white non-Hispanic persons to experience this lack of access to medical care.

Data tables for figures 3.1-3.3:

Data table for figure 3.1. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	4.5	4.3-4.7
1998	4.2	4.0-4.4
1999	4.3	4.1-4.5
2000	4.5	4.3-4.7
2001	4.7	4.5-4.9
2002 Quarter 1	4.6	4.2-5.0

Data table for figure 3.2. Percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

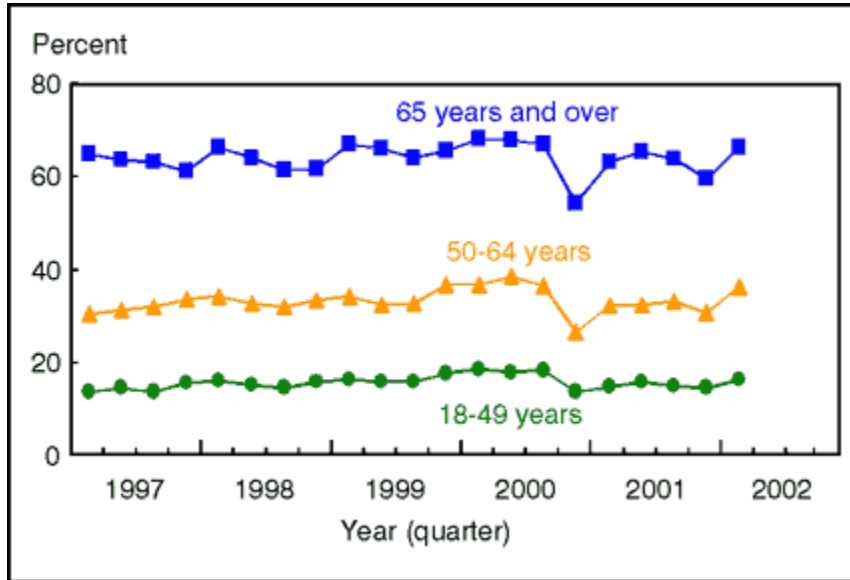
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	1.9	1.4-2.3
Male	1.6	1.1-2.0
Female	2.2	1.5-2.9
18-64 years		
Total	6.1	5.6-6.7
Male	5.3	4.7-6.0
Female	6.9	6.2-7.6
65 years and over		
Total	2.6	1.9-3.3
Male	2.1	1.3-2.8
Female	3.0	2.0-3.9

Data table for figure 3.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who failed to obtain needed medical care during the past 12 months due to financial barriers, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	5.4	4.4-6.4
White non-Hispanic	4.1	3.7-4.6
Black non-Hispanic	6.7	5.4-8.0

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: less than 18 years, 18-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, quarter one 1997 - quarter one 2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents).

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

Based on data obtained from the first quarter of 2002, the percent of persons who received influenza vaccine during the past year was 66.4% for adults aged 65 years and over, 36.3% for adults aged 50-64 years, and 16.4% for adults 18-49 years.

The first quarter estimates increased between 2001 and 2002 for all three age groups: up from 63.3% to 66.4% for persons aged 65 years and over, from 32.3% to 36.3% for persons aged 50-64 years, and from 14.8% to 16.4% for adults aged 18-49 years. However, the increase was statistically significant only for the age group 50-64 years.

Table 4.1. Annual percent of adults aged 50 years and over who received influenza vaccine in the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, 1997 - 2001

Age and sex	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Percent (95% confidence interval)					
50-64 years					
Total	31.9(30.5-33.3)	33.1(31.7-34.5)	34.1(32.8-35.4)	34.6(33.1-36.1)	32.2(30.8-33.5)
Men	28.0(26.1-29.9)	29.0(27.0-31.0)	30.5(28.6-32.4)	31.8(29.8-33.8)	30.2(28.3-32.2)
Women	35.5(33.6-37.4)	37.0(35.1-38.9)	37.4(35.5-39.3)	37.1(35.1-39.1)	33.9(32.1-35.7)
65 years and over					
Total, crude	63.2(61.9-64.6)	63.3(61.9-64.7)	65.7(64.3-67.2)	64.3(62.9-65.7)	63.0(61.6-64.4)
Total, age adjusted	63.1(61.7-64.4)	63.3(61.9-64.6)	65.1(63.6-66.5)	64.0(62.6-65.4)	63.1(61.7-64.5)
Men	64.8(62.5-67.1)	63.7(61.5-65.9)	67.2(65.0-69.4)	65.9(63.7-68.1)	64.7(62.4-67.0)
Women	62.1(60.5-63.7)	63.0(61.2-64.8)	64.6(62.7-66.5)	63.2(61.5-64.9)	61.7(59.9-63.4)

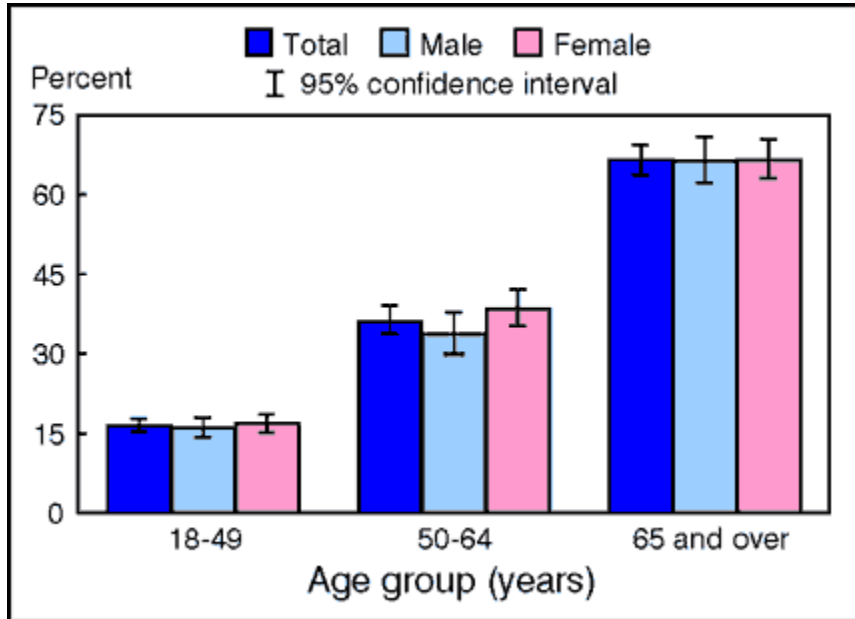
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded those with unknown influenza vaccination status (about 1% of respondents). Age-adjusted estimates for persons aged 65 years and over for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are based on the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2001 National Health Interview Surveys.

For adults aged 50-64 years, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine had decreased from 34.6% in 2000 to 32.2% in 2001. The decrease mainly was seen among women.

For adults aged 65 years and over, the annual percent of persons who received influenza vaccine continued to decline from 65.7% in 1999 to 64.3% in 2000 and 63.0% in 2001. This was due to the delay in influenza vaccine availability for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 seasons.

Figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



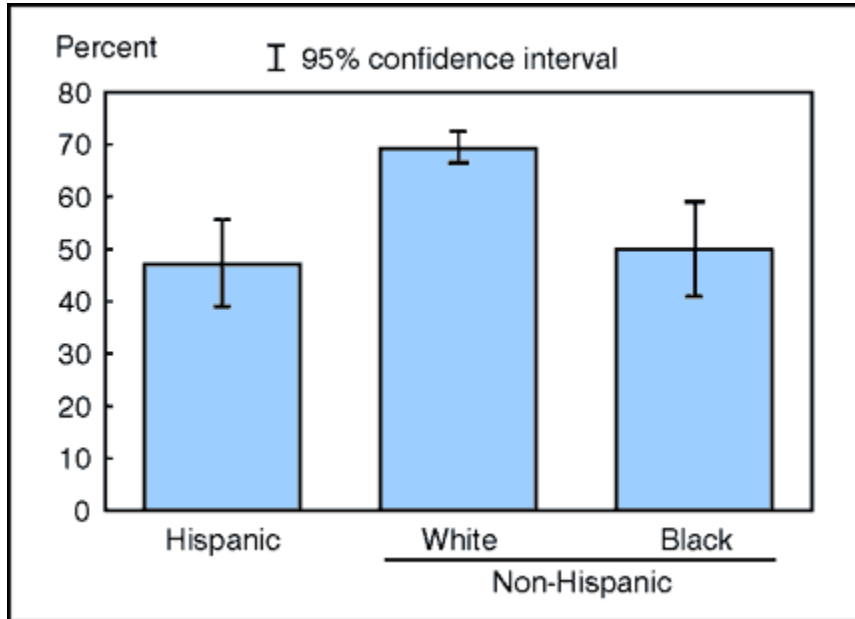
NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded 87 adults with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who were vaccinated against influenza during the past 12 months was highest among adults aged 65 years and over (66.4%), followed by adults aged 50-64 years (36.3%) and 18-49 years (16.4%).

There was no difference between men and women in the percent of adults receiving influenza vaccination.

Figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Respondents were asked if they had received an influenza vaccination during the past 12 months. Responses to this question cannot be used to determine when during the preceding 12 months the subject received the influenza vaccination. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of influenza vaccinations is seasonal. The analysis excluded 17 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown influenza vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For adults aged 65 years and over, the percent of persons receiving influenza vaccine during the past 12 months was 47.2% for Hispanic persons, 69.5% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 50.0% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons were less likely than white non-Hispanic persons to have received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months.

Data tables for figures 4.1-4.3:

Data table for figure 4.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

	Percent (95% confidence interval)		
Year and quarter	18-49 years	50-64 years	65 years and over
1997			
Quarter 1	13.6 (12.5-14.6)	30.5 (27.8-33.2)	65.0 (62.3-67.6)
Quarter 2	14.5 (13.4-15.5)	31.3 (28.7-34.0)	63.7 (61.1-66.2)
Quarter 3	13.6 (12.6-14.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	63.1 (60.3-65.9)
Quarter 4	15.6 (14.5-16.7)	33.6 (31.1-36.2)	61.2 (58.7-63.8)
1998			
Quarter 1	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	34.2 (31.3-37.1)	66.3 (63.2-69.4)
Quarter 2	15.3 (14.1-16.5)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.0 (61.3-66.8)
Quarter 3	14.5 (13.3-15.6)	32.0 (29.3-34.6)	61.3 (58.5-64.0)
Quarter 4	16.0 (14.8-17.2)	33.5 (30.8-36.1)	61.6 (58.7-64.5)
1999			
Quarter 1	16.3 (14.8-17.7)	34.2 (31.1-37.3)	67.0 (64.0-70.1)
Quarter 2	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	32.6 (29.8-35.4)	66.1 (63.4-68.8)
Quarter 3	15.8 (14.5-17.1)	32.8 (30.1-35.5)	64.1 (61.2-67.0)
Quarter 4	17.6 (16.2-18.9)	36.7 (34.2-39.2)	65.7 (62.7-68.6)
2000			
Quarter 1	18.7 (17.3-20.0)	36.7 (33.8-39.5)	68.1 (65.2-70.9)
Quarter 2	18.0 (16.7-19.4)	38.5 (35.7-41.4)	68.0 (65.5-70.6)
Quarter 3	18.3 (17.0-19.5)	36.6 (33.7-39.5)	67.0 (64.3-69.7)
Quarter 4	13.6 (12.4-14.8)	26.6 (24.2-29.0)	54.2 (51.5-57.0)
2001			
Quarter 1	14.8 (13.5-16.1)	32.3 (29.6-35.0)	63.3 (60.2-66.3)
Quarter 2	15.9 (14.7-17.1)	32.5 (30.0-35.0)	65.4 (62.8-68.0)
Quarter 3	15.0 (14.0-16.0)	33.2 (30.6-35.7)	63.8 (60.9-66.6)
Quarter 4	14.6 (13.5-15.8)	30.6 (28.0-33.1)	59.5 (56.6-62.3)
2002			
Quarter 1	16.4 (15.2-17.7)	36.3 (33.6-38.9)	66.4 (63.6-69.2)

Data table for figure 4.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-49 years		
Total	16.4	15.2-17.7
Men	16.1	14.2-18.0
Women	16.8	15.0-18.5
50-64 years		
Total	36.3	33.6-38.9
Men	33.7	29.7-37.8
Women	38.6	35.1-42.0
65 years and over		
Total	66.4	63.6-69.2
Men	66.3	62.0-70.6
Women	66.5	62.9-70.2
Age adjusted¹		
Total	66.6	63.9-69.4
Men	67.1	62.9-71.3
Women	66.4	62.7-70.1

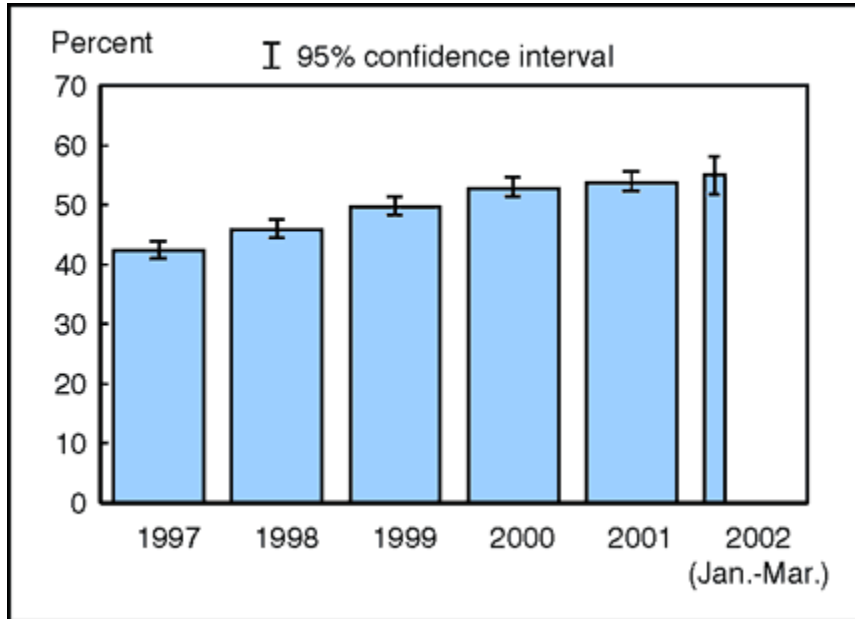
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 4.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received influenza vaccine during the past 12 months, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude	Age-adjusted ¹
Hispanic	47.2 (38.9-55.5)	47.9 (39.4-56.4)
White non-Hispanic	69.5 (66.5-72.5)	69.5 (66.5-72.5)
Black non-Hispanic	50.0 (40.9-59.1)	49.9 (41.0-58.7)

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



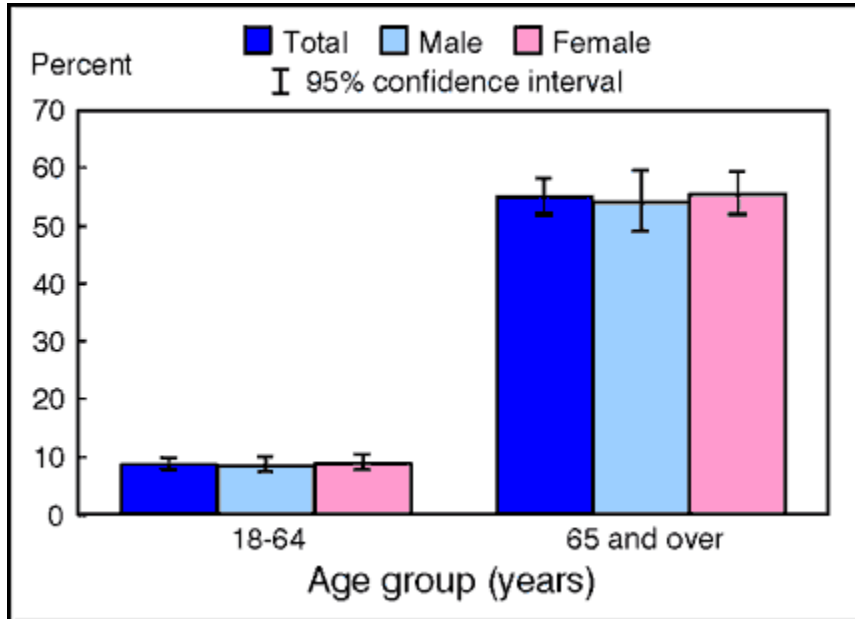
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status (about 3% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, the percent of adults aged 65 years and over who reported ever receiving pneumococcal vaccine was 55.0% (95% CI = 51.8%-58.1%).

There has been an increasing trend in the annual percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: 42.4% in 1997, 46.0% in 1998, 49.7% in 1999, 52.9% in 2000, and 53.8% in 2001.

Figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



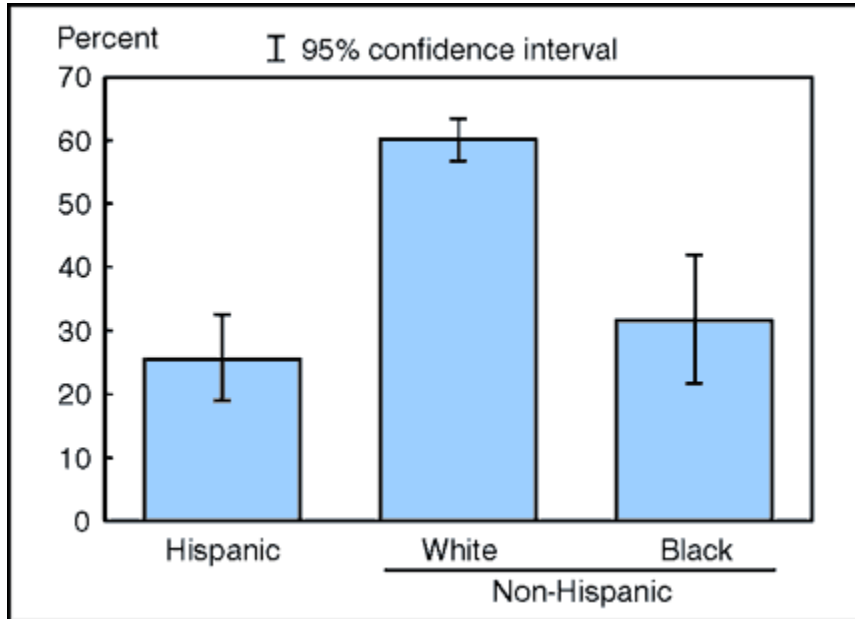
NOTES: The analysis excluded 220 adults with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. For persons aged 18-64 years, Pneumococcal vaccine is only recommended for those who have selected chronic illnesses or immunosuppression.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The percents of adults who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine were 55.0% for persons aged 65 years and over and 8.8% for persons aged 18-64 years.

There was no difference between men and women in pneumococcal vaccination status.

Figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 48 adults aged 65 years and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The percent of adults aged 65 years and over who received pneumococcal vaccine was 25.7% for Hispanic persons, 60.1% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 31.7% for black non-Hispanic persons.

White non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons to have ever received pneumococcal vaccine.

Data tables for figures 5.1-5.3:

Data table for figure 5.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% Confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age adjusted ²
1997	42.4 (40.9-43.9)	42.6 (41.1-44.1)
1998	46.0 (44.5-47.5)	46.3 (44.8-47.8)
1999	49.7 (48.1-51.3)	49.9 (48.3-51.5)
2000	52.9 (51.3-54.5)	53.2 (51.6-54.8)
2001	53.8 (52.2-55.4)	54.0 (52.4-55.5)
2002 Quarter 1	55.0 (51.8-58.1)	55.3 (52.2-58.4)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for figure 5.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-64 years		
Total	8.8	7.9-9.7
Men	8.7	7.4-9.9
Women	9.0	7.8-10.3
65 years and over		
Total	55.0	51.8-58.1
Men	54.2	48.9-59.5
Women	55.5	51.9-59.2
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	55.3	52.2-58.4
Men	55.5	50.5-60.6
Women	55.4	51.7-59.0

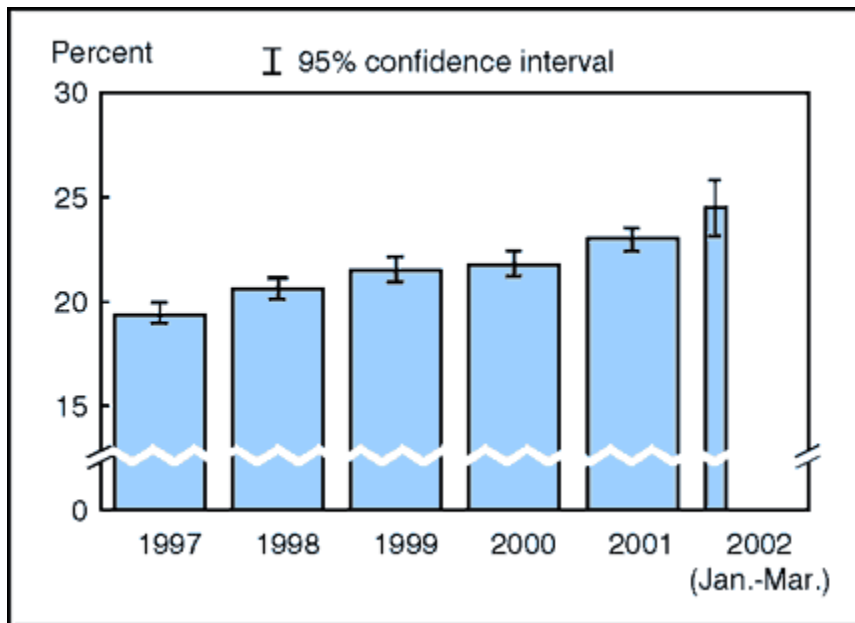
¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years and 75 years and over.

Data table for Figure 5.3. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who had ever received pneumococcal vaccine, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude	Age-adjusted ¹
Hispanic	25.7 (19.0-32.5)	25.7 (18.8-32.5)
White non-Hispanic	60.1 (56.7-63.4)	60.1 (56.8-63.4)
Black non-Hispanic	31.7 (21.6-41.8)	32.4 (22.1-42.6)

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using two age groups: 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

Figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



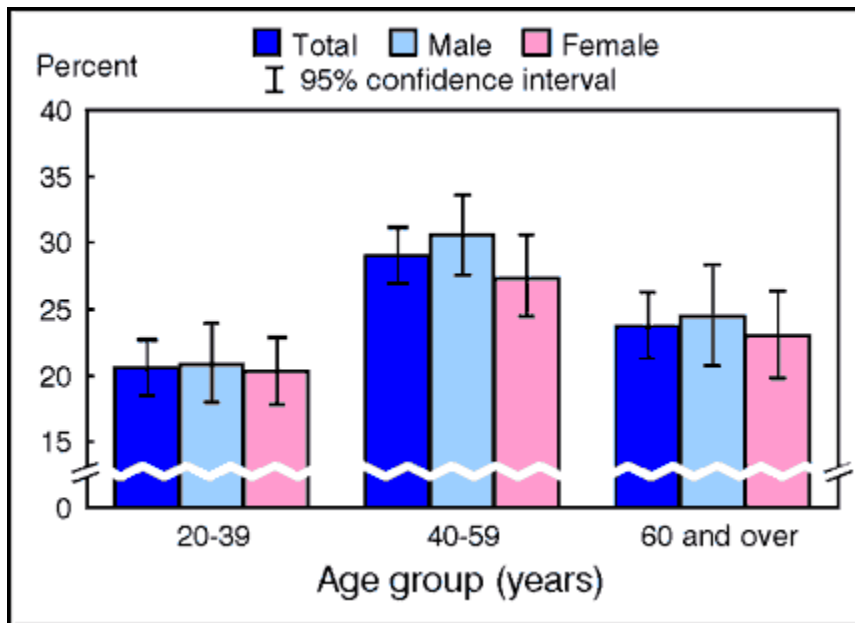
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded people with unknown height or weight (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 24.5% (95% CI = 23.1%-25.8%) of U.S. adults aged 20 years and over were obese.

The annual prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults aged 20 years and over has increased over time from 19.4% in 1997 to 20.6% in 1998, 21.5% in 1999, 21.8% in 2000, and 23.0% in 2001.

Figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



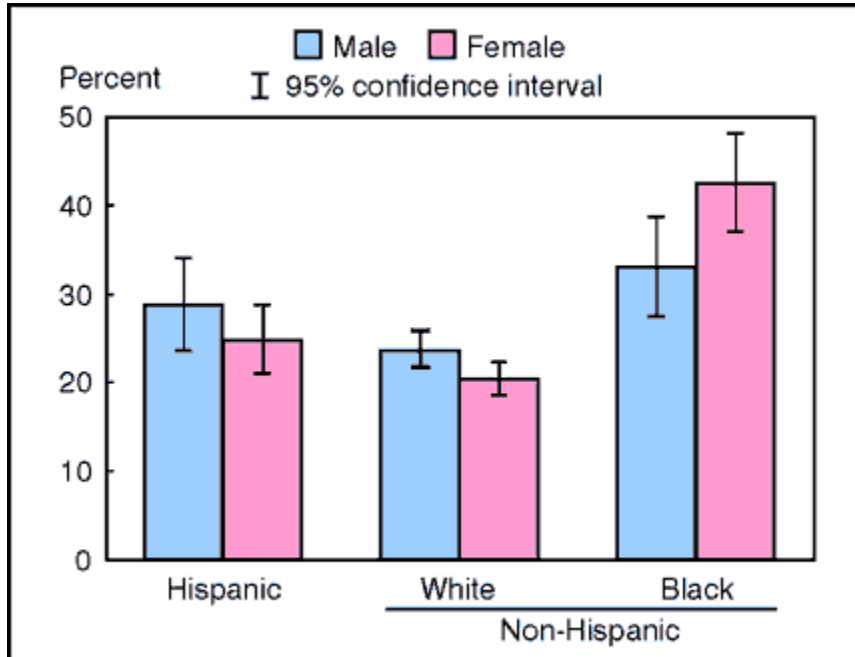
NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 322 people with unknown height or weight.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of obesity was highest among adults aged 40-59 years (29.0%) and lowest among adults aged 20-39 years (20.6%). This pattern in obesity by age group was seen in both men and women.

There was no significant difference in the prevalence of obesity between women and men for all three age groups.

Figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Obesity is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The analysis excluded 322 people with unknown height or weight. Estimates are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

Black non-Hispanic persons were more likely than Hispanic and white non-Hispanic persons to be obese.

Among the three racial/ethnic groups, the age-adjusted prevalence of obesity was highest among black non-Hispanic women (42.5%) and lowest among white non-Hispanic women (20.4%).

Data tables for figures 6.1-6.3:

Data table for figure 6.1. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age adjusted ²
1997	19.4 (18.9-19.9)	19.5 (18.9-20.0)
1998	20.6 (20.1-21.1)	20.6 (20.0-21.1)
1999	21.5 (20.9-22.1)	21.5 (20.9-22.1)
2000	21.8 (21.2-22.4)	21.8 (21.2-22.3)
2001	23.0 (22.4-23.5)	22.9 (22.3-23.5)
2002 Quarter 1	24.5 (23.1-25.8)	24.4 (23.0-25.7)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using seven age groups: 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-69 years, 70-79 years, and 80 years and over.

Data table for figure 6.2. Prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

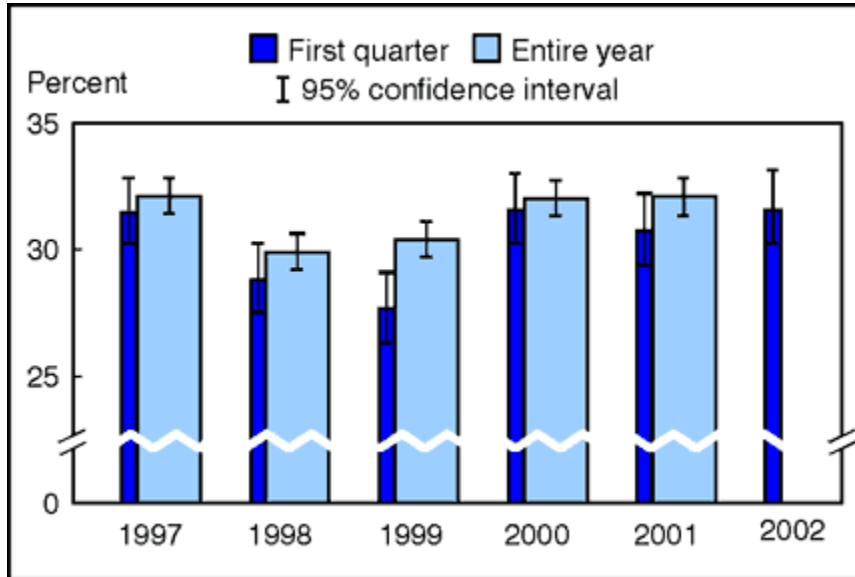
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
20-39 years		
Total	20.6	18.5-22.6
Men	20.9	17.9-23.9
Women	20.3	17.7-22.8
40-59 years		
Total	29.0	26.9-31.1
Men	30.6	27.5-33.6
Women	27.4	24.4-30.5
60 years and over		
Total	23.7	21.2-26.2
Men	24.5	20.7-28.3
Women	23.0	19.7-26.3

Data table for figure 6.3. Age-adjusted prevalence of obesity among adults aged 20 years and over, by sex and race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Sex and race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Men		
Hispanic	28.8	23.6-34.0
White non-Hispanic	23.7	21.7-25.8
Black non-Hispanic	33.1	27.5-38.6
Women		
Hispanic	24.8	20.9-28.7
White non-Hispanic	20.4	18.5-22.3
Black non-Hispanic	42.5	37.0-48.0

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and over.

Figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



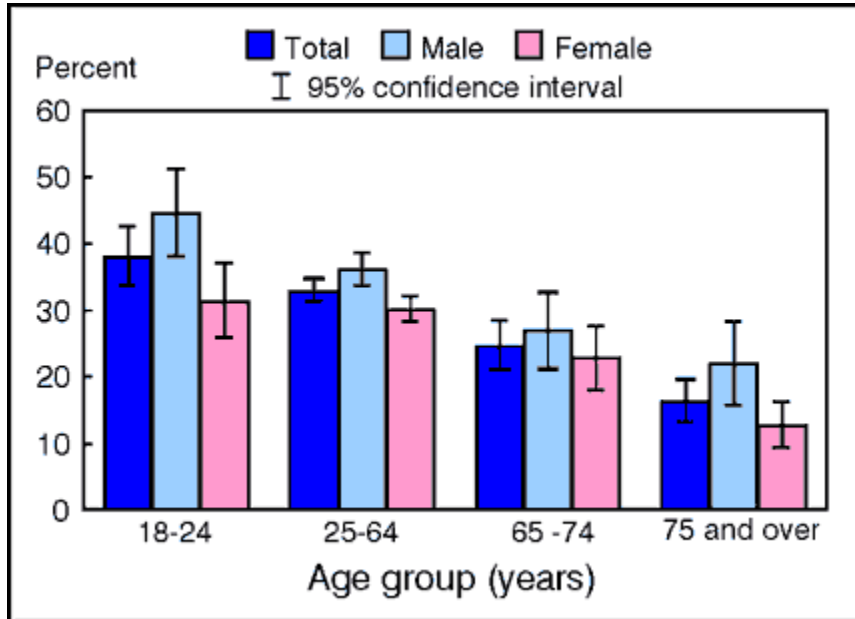
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 31.6% (95% CI = 30.2-33.1%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over reported regularly engaging in leisure-time physical activity. The corresponding first quarter percent for adults aged 18 years and over shows no clear patterns: 31.5% in 1997, 28.8% in 1998, 27.7% in 1999, 31.6% in 2000, and 30.8% in 2001.

The annual percents of adults aged 18 years and over who regularly engaged in leisure-time physical activity had increased from 29.9% in 1998 to 32.1% in 2001.

Figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002



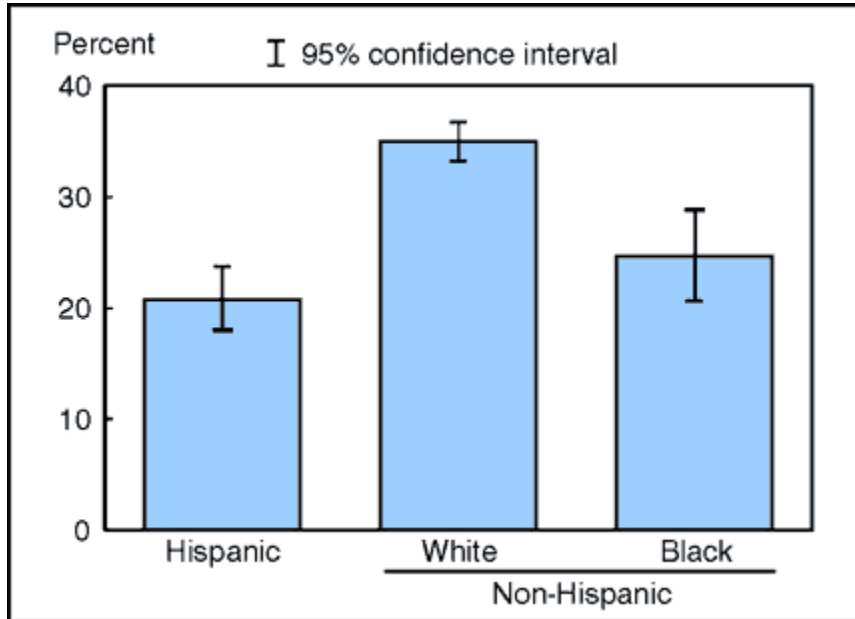
NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 200 persons with unknown physical activity participation.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity decreased with age.

For the age groups 18-24 years, 25-64 years, and 75 years and over, women were less likely than men to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity.

Figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: This measure reflects the new definition being used for the physical activity leading health indicator (Healthy People 2010). Regular leisure-time physical activity was defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes greater than or equal to 5 times per week or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes greater than or equal to 3 times per week. The analysis excluded 200 persons with unknown physical activity participation. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity was 20.8% for Hispanic adults, 35.0% for white non-Hispanic adults, and 24.7% for black non-Hispanic adults.

White non-Hispanic adults were more likely to engage in regular leisure-time physical activity than Hispanic and black non-Hispanic adults.

Data tables for figures 7.1-7.3:

Data table for figure 7.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997		
Yearly	32.1 (31.4-32.8)	31.9 (31.2-32.5)
Quarter 1	31.5 (30.2-32.8)	31.3 (30.0-32.5)
1998		
Yearly	29.9 (29.2-30.6)	29.7 (29.0-30.4)
Quarter 1	28.8 (27.5-30.2)	28.6 (27.3-29.9)
1999		
Yearly	30.4 (29.7-31.1)	30.2 (29.5-30.9)
Quarter 1	27.7 (26.3-29.1)	27.6 (26.1-29.0)
2000		
Yearly	32.0 (31.3-32.7)	31.9 (31.2-32.6)
Quarter 1	31.6 (30.2-33.0)	31.5 (30.1-32.8)
2001		
Yearly	32.1 (31.3-32.8)	32.0 (31.2-32.7)
Quarter 1	30.8 (29.4-32.2)	30.6 (29.3-32.0)
2001		
Quarter 1	31.6 (30.2-33.1)	31.6 (30.1-33.0)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for figure 7.2. Percent of adults aged 18 and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	38.0	33.6-42.4
Men	44.5	38.0-51.0
Women	31.3	25.7-36.9
25-64 years		
Total	32.9	31.3-34.6
Men	36.0	33.5-38.5
Women	30.1	28.1-32.0
65-74 years		
Total	24.6	21.0-28.3
Men	26.9	21.1-32.6
Women	22.7	18.0-27.5
75 years and over		
Total	16.3	13.0-19.5
Men	22.0	15.7-28.2
Women	12.7	9.2-16.1
Age-adjusted¹		
Total	31.6	30.1-33.0
Men	35.2	33.0-37.4
Women	28.2	26.5-29.9

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

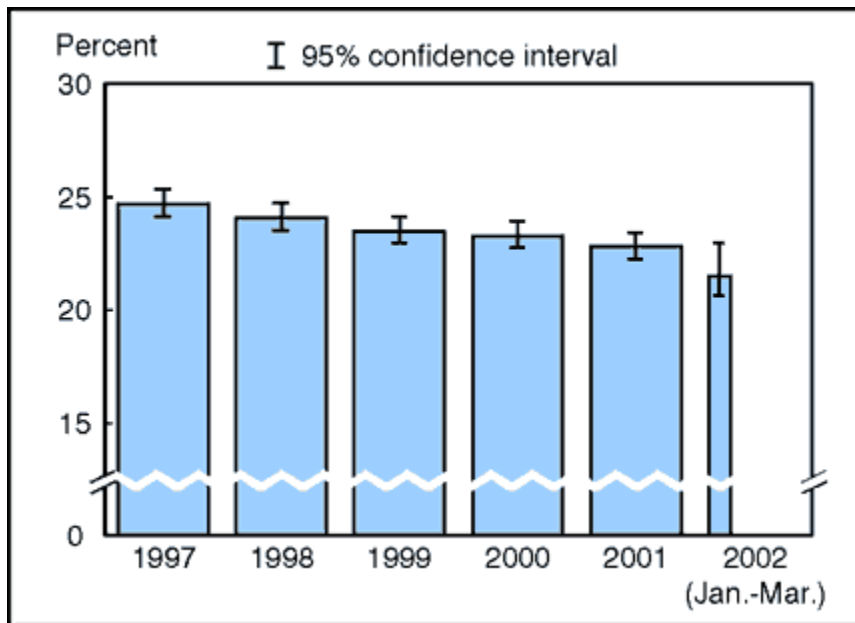
Data table for figure 7.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	20.8 (17.9-23.7)	20.8 (17.9-23.7)
White non-Hispanic	35.0 (33.2-36.7)	34.9 (33.2-36.7)
Black non-Hispanic	24.7 (20.6-28.8)	24.3 (20.2-28.3)

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



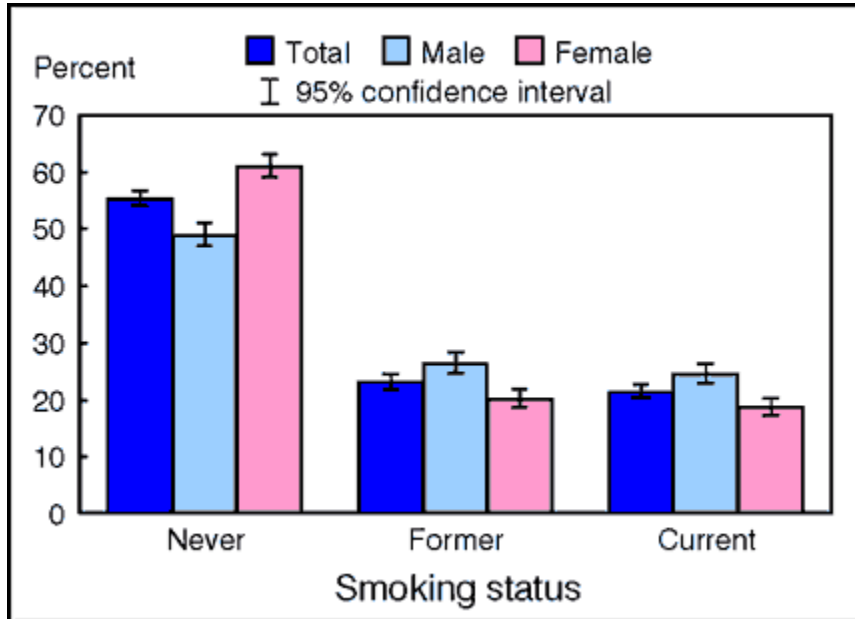
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded people with unknown smoking status (about 1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 21.5% (95% CI = 20.4% - 22.7%) of adults aged 18 years and over were current smokers, continuing a decline in the prevalence of current smoking among adults in the United States.

The prevalence of current smoking among U.S. adults has declined over time from 24.7% in 1997 to 24.1% in 1998, 23.5% in 1999, 23.3% in 2000, and 22.8% in 2001.

Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, quarter one 2002



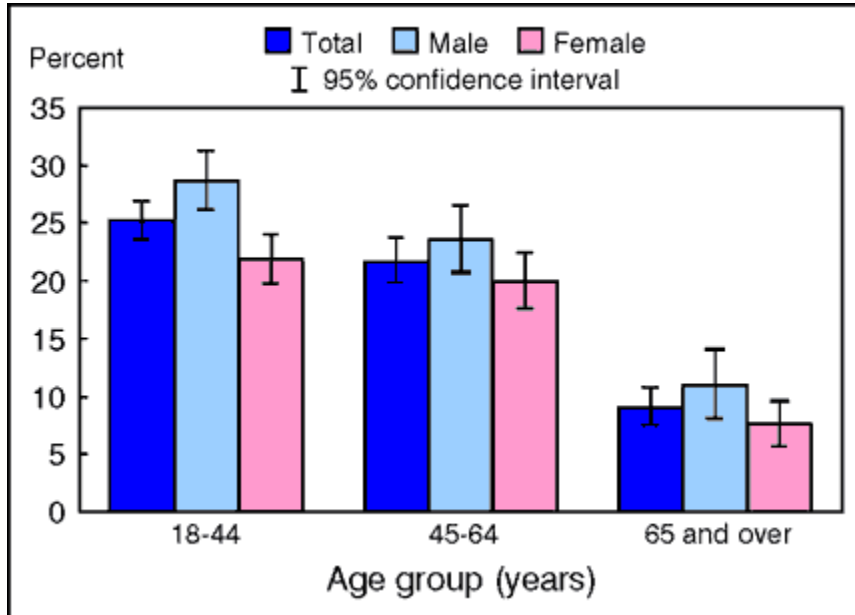
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 76 people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The percent of current smokers was higher for men (24.5%) than for women (18.8%).

The percent of former smokers was also higher for men than for women, whereas the percent of those who had never smoked was higher for women than for men.

Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002



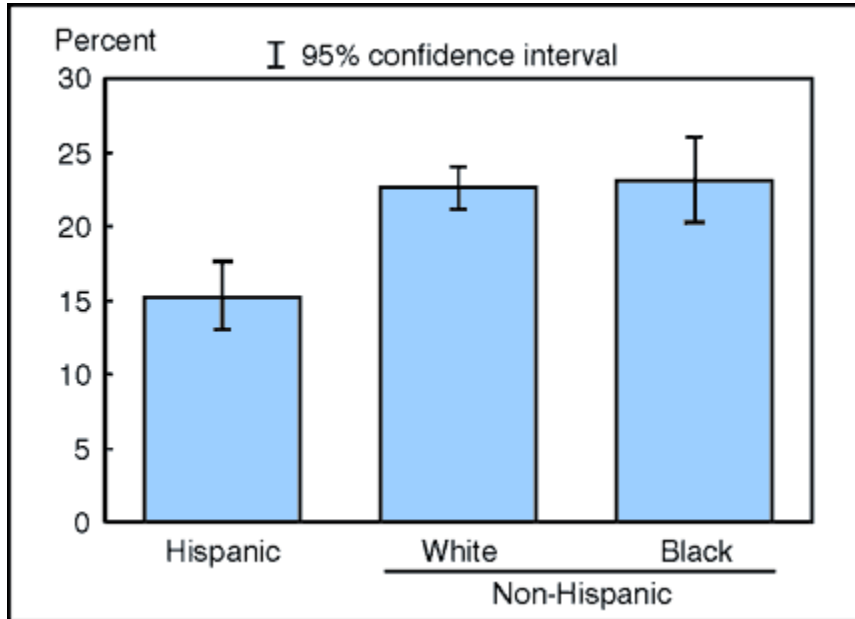
NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 76 people with unknown smoking status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the prevalence of current smoking was lower among adults aged 65 years and over (9.1%), compared with adults aged 18-44 years (25.2%) and adults aged 45-64 years (21.7%). This pattern in current smoking by age group was seen in both men and women.

A significant difference between men and women in current smoking was seen for all three age groups.

Figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Current smokers were defined as those who smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days. The analysis excluded 76 people with unknown smoking status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was 15.3% for Hispanic persons, 22.6% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 23.1% for black non-Hispanic persons.

White non-Hispanic adults and black non-Hispanic adults were more likely than Hispanic adults to be a current smoker.

Data tables for figures 8.1-8.4:

Data table for figure 8.1. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
1997	24.7 (24.1-25.3)	24.6 (24.0-25.1)
1998	24.1 (23.5-24.7)	24.0 (23.1-24.8)
1999	23.5 (22.9-24.1)	23.3 (22.7-24.0)
2000	23.3 (22.7-23.9)	23.1 (22.5-23.7)
2001	22.8 (22.2-23.4)	22.7 (22.1-23.3)
2002 quarter 1	21.5 (20.4-22.7)	21.4 (20.3-22.5)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Data table for Figure 8.2. Percent distribution of smoking status among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex: United States, quarter one 2002

Smoking status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Never		
Both sexes	55.3	53.9-56.7
Men	49.0	47.0-51.1
Women	61.0	59.0-63.0
Former		
Both sexes	23.2	21.9-24.4
Men	26.4	24.6-28.2
Women	20.2	18.6-21.9
Current		
Both sexes	21.5	20.4-22.7
Men	24.5	22.8-26.3
Women	18.8	17.3-20.2

Data table for Figure 8.3. Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years		
Total	25.2	23.5-26.9
Men	28.7	26.1-31.2
Women	21.9	19.7-24.0
45-64 years		
Total	21.7	19.8-23.7
Men	23.6	20.7-26.5
Women	20.0	17.6-22.4
65 years and over		
Total	9.1	7.4-10.7
Men	11.0	8.0-14.0
Women	7.6	5.6-9.6
Age adjusted¹		
Total	21.4	20.3-22.5
Men	24.1	22.4-25.8
Women	18.9	17.5-20.3

¹Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

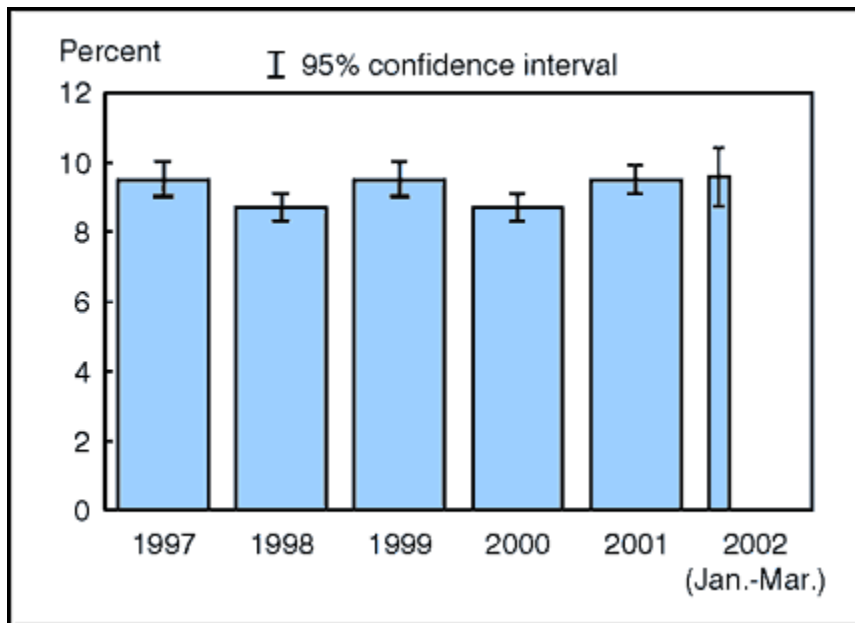
Data table for figure 8.4. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Age-sex-adjusted ¹	Age-adjusted ²
Hispanic	15.3 (13.0-17.6)	15.4 (13.0-17.8)
White non-Hispanic	22.6 (21.1-24.0)	22.5 (21.1-24.0)
Black non-Hispanic	23.1 (20.2-26.0)	22.8 (20.0-25.6)

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

²Estimates for this Healthy People 2010 leading health indicator are age-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



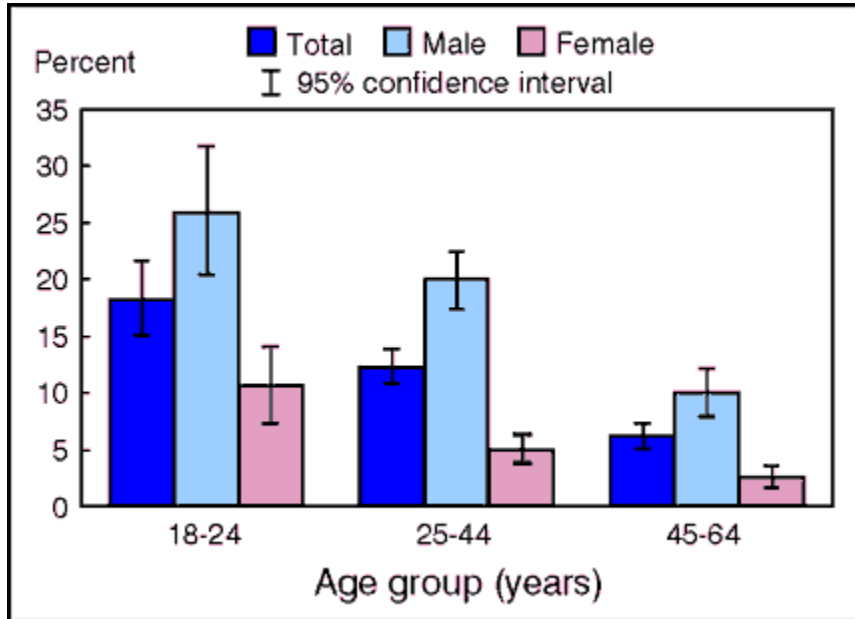
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 2% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 9.6% (95% CI = 8.7%-10.4%).

From 1997 through 2001, there was no significant trend in the annual estimates of excessive alcohol consumption among adults: 9.5% in 1997, 8.7% in 1998, 9.5% in 1999, 8.7% in 2000, and 9.5% in 2001.

Figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18-64 years with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002



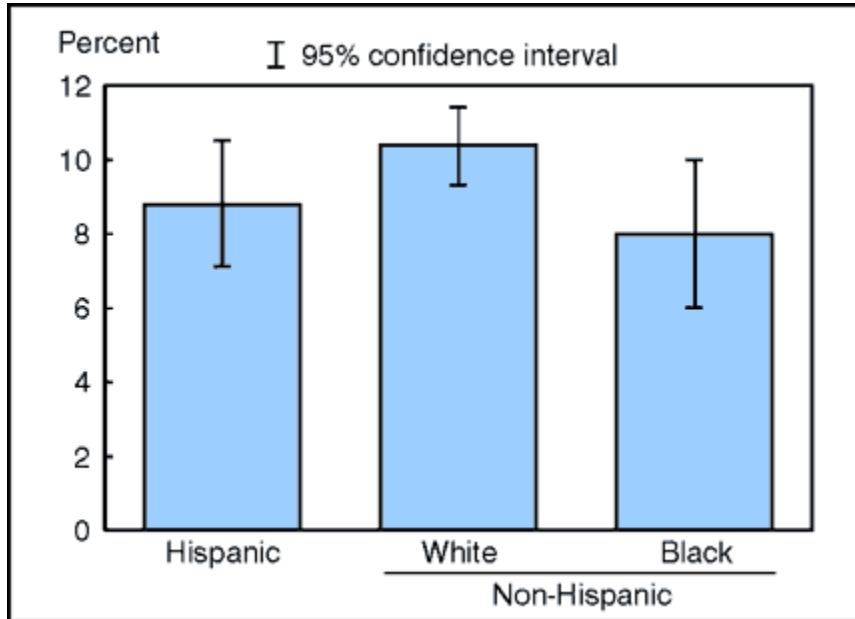
NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 182 adults with unknown alcohol consumption.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both men and women, younger adults were more likely to drink excessively than older adults. For men, the percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption was 26.0% for age group 18-24 years, 20.0% for age group 25-44 years, and 10.1% for age group 45-64 years. For women, these percents were 10.7%, 5.1%, and 2.6%, respectively.

Men were more likely than women to drink excessively in all three age groups.

Figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Excessive alcohol drinkers were defined as those who consumed greater than or equal to 5 drinks on one occasion at least 12 times during the past 12 months. The analysis excluded 182 adults with unknown alcohol consumption. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of adults with excessive alcohol consumption during the past 12 months was 10.4% for white non-Hispanic persons, 8.0% for black non-Hispanic persons, and 8.8% for Hispanic persons.

White non-Hispanic persons were more likely to drink excessively than black non-Hispanic persons and Hispanic persons.

Data tables for figures 9.1-9.3:

Data table for figure 9.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence Interval
1997	9.5	9.0-10.0
1998	8.7	8.3-9.1
1999	9.5	9.0-10.0
2000	8.7	8.3-9.1
2001	9.5	9.1-9.9
2002 Quarter 1	9.6	8.7-10.4

Data table for figure 9.2. Percent of adults aged 18-64 years with excessive alcohol consumption, by age group and sex: United States, quarter one 2002

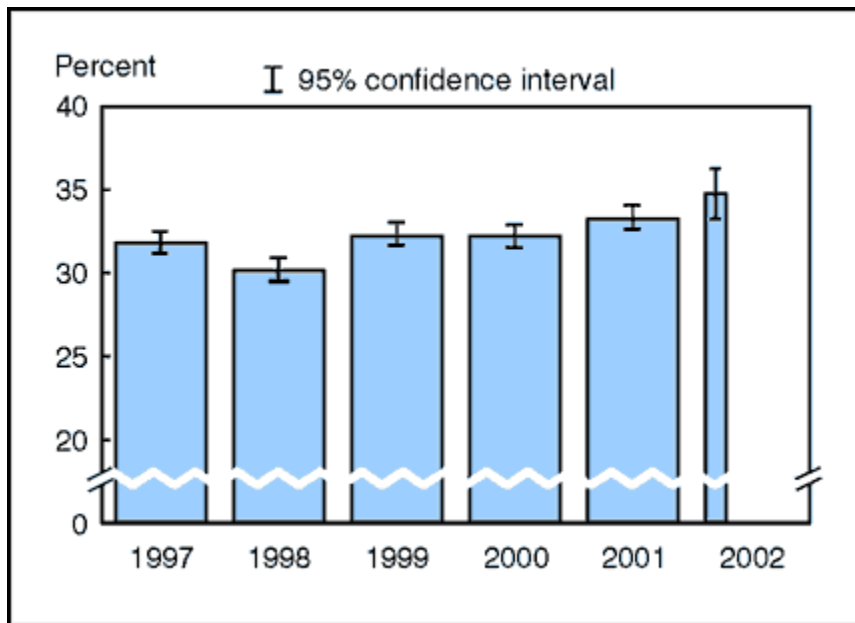
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence Interval
18-24 years		
Total	18.3	15.1-21.6
Men	26.0	20.4-31.7
Women	10.7	7.3-14.0
25-44 years		
Total	12.3	10.8-13.8
Men	20.0	17.4-22.5
Women	5.1	3.8-6.3
45-64 years		
Total	6.2	5.1-7.3
Men	10.1	7.9-12.2
Women	2.6	1.7-3.5

Data table for figure 9.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over with excessive alcohol consumption, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	8.8	7.1-10.5
White non-Hispanic	10.4	9.3-11.4
Black non-Hispanic	8.0	6.0-10.0

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



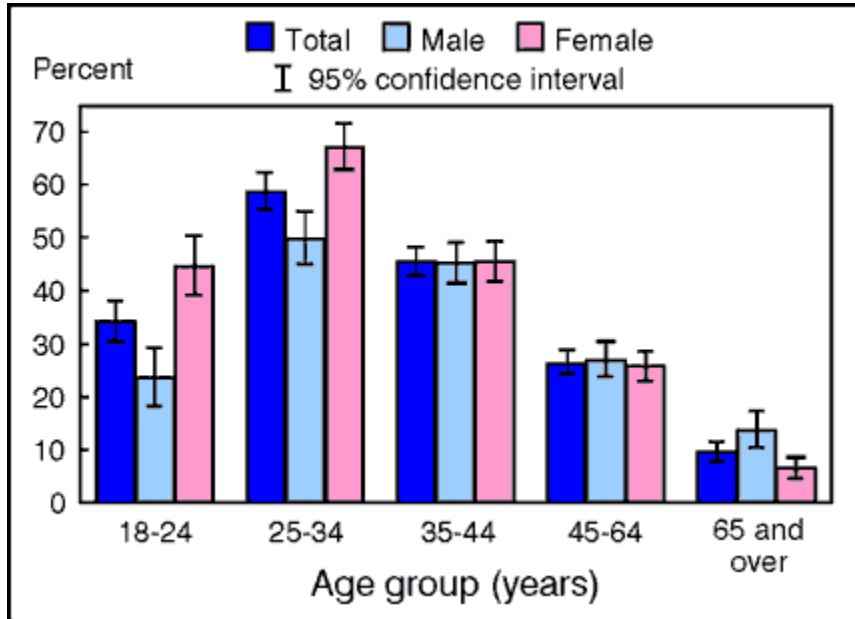
NOTES: The analysis excluded those with unknown human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test status (about 4% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 34.8% of U.S. adults had ever been tested for HIV (95% CI = 33.2% - 36.2%).

The annual percent of adults who had ever had an HIV test increased from 31.8% in 1997 to 33.3% in 2001.

Figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002



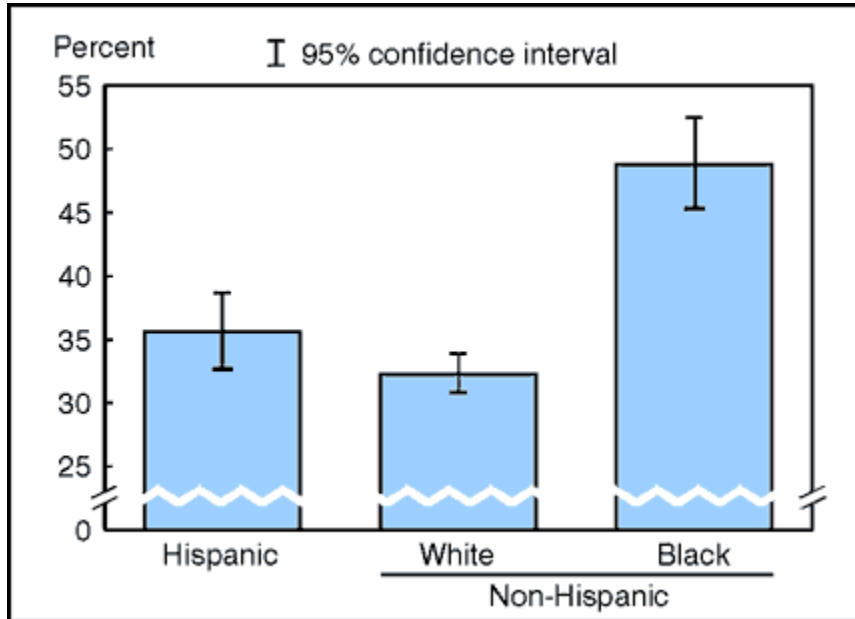
NOTES: The analysis excluded 279 adults with unknown HIV test status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons who ever had an HIV test was highest among adults aged 25-34 years (58.8%) and lowest among adults aged 65 years and over (9.6%).

For age groups 18-24 and 25-34 years, women were more likely than men to have ever had an HIV test, whereas for adults aged 65 and over, women were less likely than men to have ever had an HIV test.

Figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: The analysis excluded 279 adults with unknown HIV test status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percents of people who ever had an HIV test were 35.6% for Hispanic persons, 32.3% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 48.9% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Of the three racial/ethnic groups, black non-Hispanic persons were most likely to have ever had an HIV test.

Data tables for figures 10.1-10.3:

Data table for figure 10.1. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	31.8	31.1-32.5
1998	30.2	29.5-30.9
1999	32.3	31.6-33.0
2000	32.2	31.5-32.9
2001	33.3	32.6-34.0
2002 Quarter 1	34.8	33.2-36.2

Data table for figure 10.2. Percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002

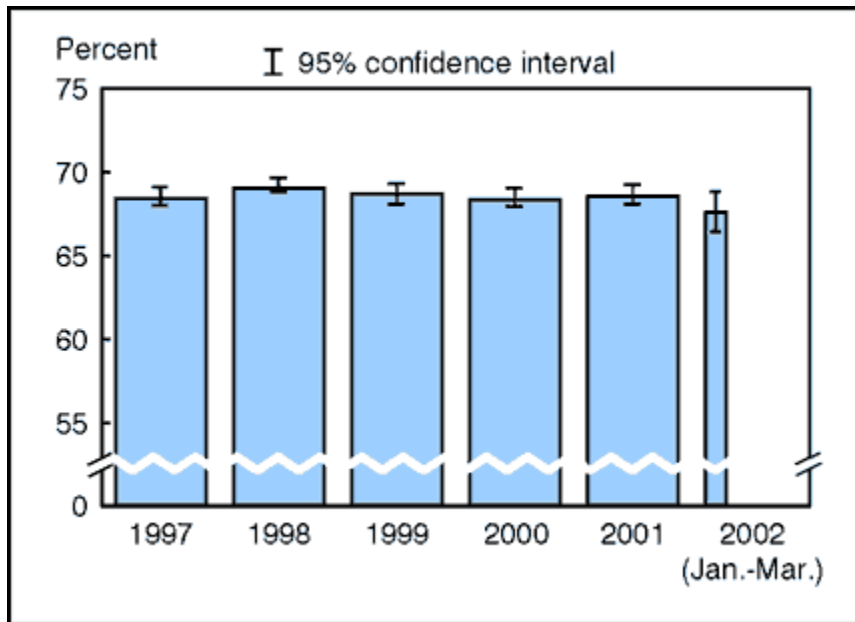
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-24 years		
Total	34.2	30.3-38.1
Men	23.6	18.1-29.1
Women	44.7	39.1-50.3
25-34 years		
Total	58.8	55.3-62.2
Men	49.8	44.8-54.8
Women	67.1	62.8-71.4
35-44 years		
Total	45.4	42.7-48.1
Men	45.3	41.4-49.1
Women	45.5	41.7-49.2
45-64 years		
Total	26.3	24.1-28.6
Men	27.1	23.7-30.4
Women	25.7	22.8-28.5
65 years and over		
Total	9.6	7.7-11.4
Men	13.8	10.4-17.2
Women	6.6	4.6-8.5

Data table for figure 10.3. Age-sex-adjusted percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who had ever been tested for HIV, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	35.6	32.6-38.6
White non-Hispanic	32.3	30.8-33.9
Black non-Hispanic	48.9	45.3-52.5

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using five age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



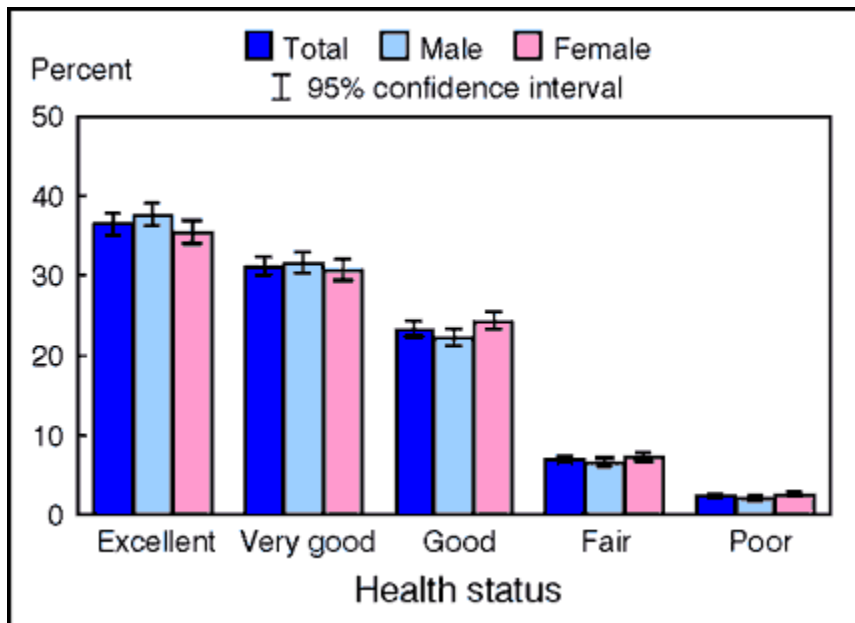
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.5% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 67.6% (95% CI = 66.4% - 68.8%).

From 1997 through 2001, the annual percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good has remained similar: 68.5% in 1997, 69.1% in 1998, 68.7% in 1999, 68.4% in 2000, and 68.6% in 2001.

Figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, quarter one 2002



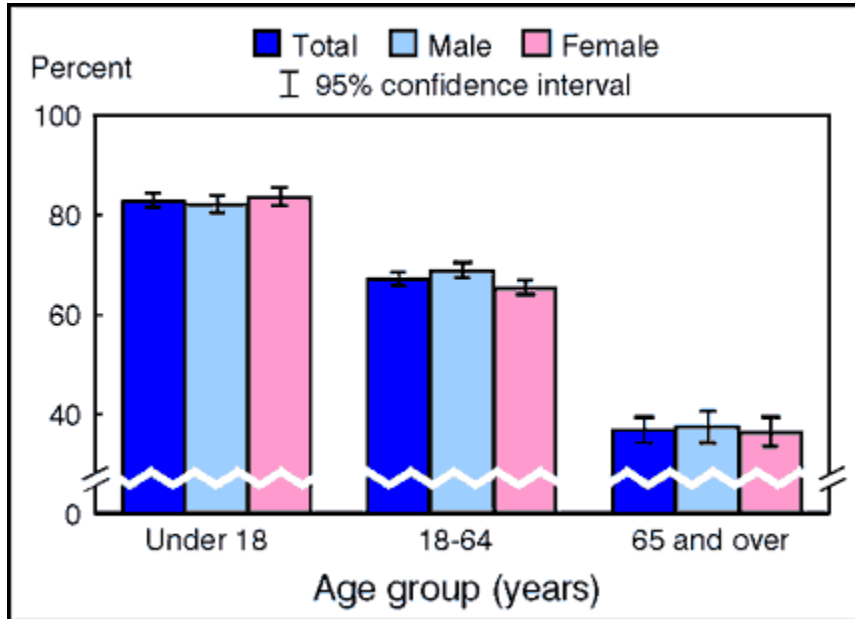
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 109 persons with unknown health status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the health status of most persons was assessed as either excellent (36.5%) or very good (31.2%). The health status of a smaller percent of persons was assessed as good (23.3%), and that of even fewer was assessed as fair (6.9%) or poor (2.3%).

Compared with men, the health status of women were less likely to be assessed as excellent (37.6% vs. 35.4%) and more likely to be assessed as good (22.2% vs. 24.3%).

Figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002



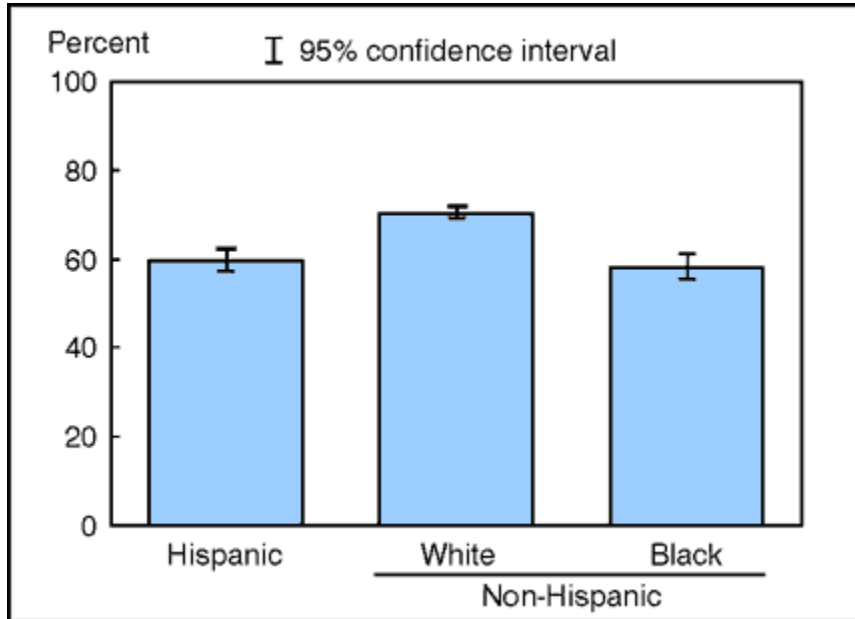
NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 109 persons with unknown health status. CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good decreased with age: 82.8% for those aged under 18 years, 67.1% for those aged 18-64 years, and 36.8% for those aged 65 years and over.

For persons aged 18-64 years, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was higher for men (68.8%, 95% CI = 67.3% - 70.3%) than for women (65.4%, 95% CI = 63.9% - 66.8%).

Figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity for all ages: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analysis excluded 109 persons with unknown health status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

After adjusting for age and sex, the percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good was 59.6% for Hispanic persons, 58.2% for black non-Hispanic persons and 70.3% for white non-Hispanic persons.

Health status of Hispanic persons and black non-Hispanic persons was less likely than white non-Hispanic persons to be assessed as excellent or very good.

Data tables for figures 11.1-11.4:

Data table for figure 11.1. Percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	68.5	68.0-69.1
1998	69.1	68.6-69.6
1999	68.7	68.1-69.3
2000	68.4	67.9-69.0
2001	68.6	68.1-69.2
2002 quarter 1	67.6	66.4-68.8

Data table for figure 11.2. Percent distribution of respondent-assessed health status, by sex for all ages: United States, quarter one 2002

Health status and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Excellent		
Both sexes	36.5	35.1-37.8
Male	37.6	36.1-39.1
Female	35.4	33.9-36.8
Very good		
Both sexes	31.2	30.0-32.3
Male	31.6	30.4-32.8
Female	30.7	29.4-32.0
Good		
Both sexes	23.3	22.3-24.2
Male	22.2	21.1-23.3
Female	24.3	23.2-25.3
Fair		
Both sexes	6.9	6.4-7.3
Male	6.5	5.9-7.1
Female	7.2	6.6-7.7
Poor		
Total	2.3	2.0-2.5
Male	2.1	1.7-2.4
Female	2.5	2.2-2.8

Data table for figure 11.3. Percent of persons whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002

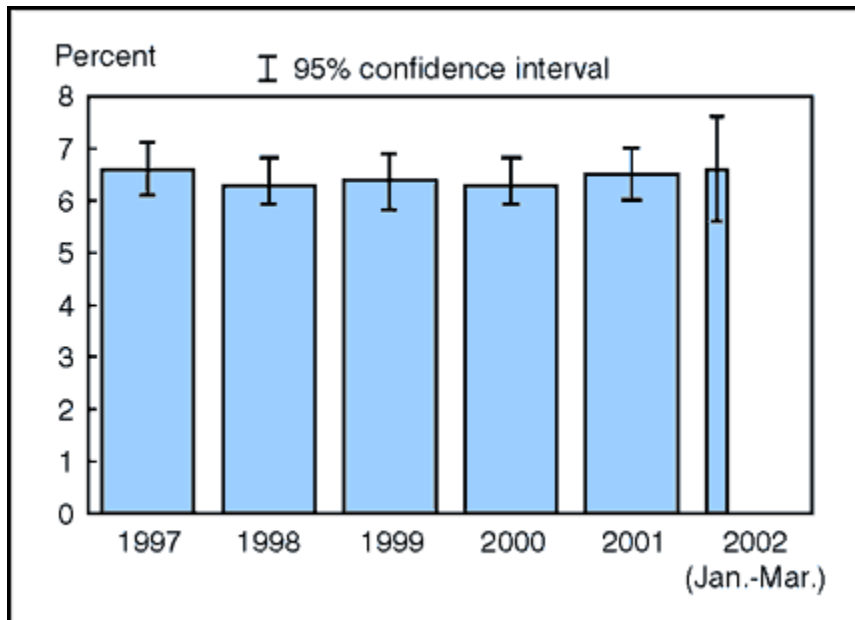
Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
Under 18 years		
Total	82.8	81.3-84.3
Male	82.1	80.3-83.8
Female	83.5	81.7-85.3
18-64 years		
Total	67.1	65.7-68.4
Male	68.8	67.3-70.3
Female	65.4	63.9-66.8
65 years and over		
Total	36.8	34.2-39.3
Male	37.5	34.2-40.7
Female	36.3	33.3-39.3

Data table for figure 11.4. Age-sex-adjusted percent of persons of all ages whose health was assessed as excellent or very good, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	59.6	57.1-62.1
White non-Hispanic	70.3	69.0-71.6
Black non-Hispanic	58.2	55.4-61.0

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002



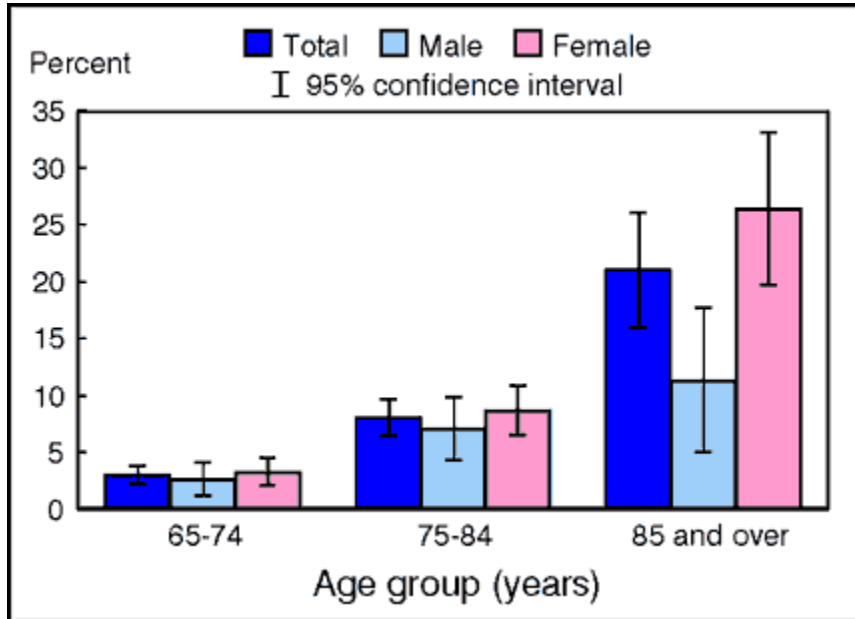
NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. The analysis excluded persons with unknown personal care needs status (about 0.1% of respondents). CI is confidence interval.

DATA SOURCE: Family Core component of the 1997-2002 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2002 was based on data collected from January through March.

In early 2002, 6.6% (95% CI = 5.6%-7.6%) of adults aged 65 years and over needed help with personal care from other persons.

There was no significant trend in the annual percents of adults who needed help with personal care from other persons (6.6% in 1997, 6.3% in 1998, 6.4% in 1999, 6.3% in 2000, and 6.5% in 2001).

Figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002



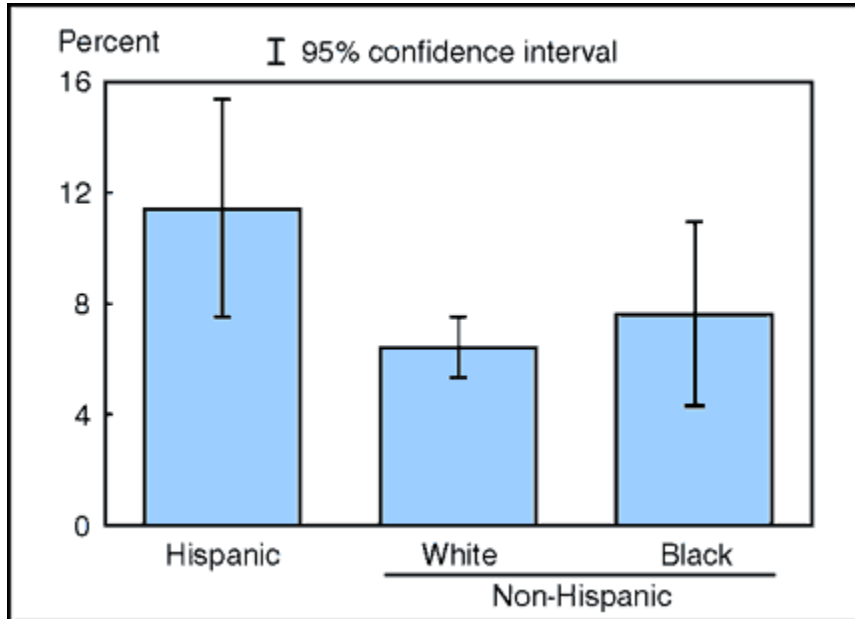
NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

For both sexes combined, adults aged 85 years and over were seven times as likely as adults aged 65-74 years old to need help with personal care from other persons.

For adults aged 85 years and over, women were more likely to than men to need help with personal care from other persons.

Figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002



NOTES: Personal care needs or activities of daily living (ADL) include such things as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the person's home. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Family Core component of the 2002 National Health Interview Survey.

The age-sex-adjusted percent of persons who needed help with personal care from other persons was 11.4% for Hispanic persons, 6.4% for white non-Hispanic persons, and 7.6% for black non-Hispanic persons.

Hispanic persons were about twice as likely as white non-Hispanic persons to need help with personal care from other persons.

Data tables for figures 12.1-12.3:

Data table for figure 12.1. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs: United States, 1997 - quarter one 2002

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
1997	6.6	6.1-7.1
1998	6.3	5.9-6.8
1999	6.4	5.8-6.9
2000	6.3	5.9-6.8
2001	6.5	6.0-7.0
2002 quarter 1	6.6	5.6-7.6

Data table for figure 12.2. Percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by sex and age group: United States, quarter one 2002

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
65-74 years		
Total	3.0	2.1-3.8
Men	2.6	1.2-4.1
Women	3.3	2.0-4.5
75-84 years		
Total	8.0	6.4-9.6
Men	7.1	4.3-9.8
Women	8.7	6.5-10.8
85 years and over		
Total	21.0	15.9-26.0
Men	11.3	4.9-17.6
Women	26.4	19.7-33.1

Data table for figure 12.3. Age-sex-adjusted percent of adults aged 65 years and over who need the help of other persons with personal care needs, by race/ethnicity: United States, quarter one 2002

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic	11.4	7.5-15.3
White non-Hispanic	6.4	5.3-7.5
Black non-Hispanic	7.6	4.3-10.9

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the projected year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over.